

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]
Impeachment Closed.—The Arguments of
Counsel.—Vote on Monday next, when—
Exit Holden!

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15.
J. A. Bayard, Editor Journal:—
Governor Graham made the opening speech
of the argument to day. Mr. Boyden will speak
to-morrow, Smith on Friday, and Ex-Governor
Bragg closes on Saturday. The vote will not be
taken before next week.

Impeachment of Judge Watts.

Mr. Jordan, of Person, offered a resolution
on Tuesday, to inquire into the
charges of corruption and fraud made
against Judge Watts. It was adopted,
only ten members, all Radicals, seven col-
ored and three white, voted against it.

It is said that leading Radicals are en-
deavoring to persuade Judge "Jaybird"
Jones, who is in Raleigh, to resign. We
suppose the same pressure will be brought
to bear upon Judge Watts. It is im-
portant to protect the reputation of "our"
Radical judiciary.

All Hail! New Hampshire.

The telegraph brings us the gratifying
intelligence that New Hampshire has, after
eighteen years wandering, returned to the
Democratic fold. A Governor and three
members of Congress, all Democrats, be-
sides other State officers, is the glorious
result of Tuesday's election.

GRANT'S blunders and Congressional
iniquities have proved too great for the
stolidity of New England Radicalism, and
a breach has been made in the heretofore
impregnable ranks, which must prove fatal
to the party.

Already the good effects of this election
are apparent in the legislation of Congress.
Yesterday afternoon Butler's bill was de-
feeted, and Southern affairs were referred
to a select Committee.

All hail New Hampshire!

The Convention Bill.

The following is the vote by which
the bill to submit to a vote of the people the
question of "Convention" or "No Con-
vention," passed its second and third read-
ings in the Senate. It will be seen that
no Radical voted in the affirmative; two,
Barrett, of Person, and Price, colored, of
New Hanover, were absent. There were
also two Conservative Senators absent:

Yates—Meers, Adams, Albright, Allen, Bagg,
Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Dargan,
Edwards, Flemming, Gimer, Graham, of Al-
bemarle, Graham, of Orange, Jones, Latham, Led-
better, Linney, Love, Manney, McLaughlin, Mer-
rimon, Morehead, Murphy, Robbins, of De-
witt, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy,
Waddell, Warren, Whiteside and Whit—34.

NATHAN—Meers, Adams, Bellamy, Bradman,
Eppes, Fyffe, Hawkins, Hyman, King, Lockman,
McClister, Moore, and Olds—11.

"Southern Outrages."

We publish this morning, to some ex-
tent, the report of Senators BLAIR
and BAYARD, being the minority of the Com-
mittee on Alleged Southern Outrages.
This report will prove very interesting to
the people of North Carolina at this par-
ticular juncture. It will give them some
insight into the efforts the men, who have
begged our Treasury and partially suc-
ceeded in arousing the violent resentment
of our citizens by repeated insults and
injuries, are making to counteract the in-
fluence of the Conservative victory and to
affect the trial of Governor Holden, now
pending before the State Senate. Albeit
towards themselves, having bartered their
characters for the paltry crumbs which
fall from the Radical tables, they hope to
frighten their Southern neighbors by in-
voking the power of the Federal Govern-
ment. The Governor's son, who has him-
self reaped a rich harvest by the disorders
of the past, under the tutelage of his
scheming father, has been and is a con-
stant attendant in the ante-room of the
"Outrage" Committee, suggesting and
preparing questions, and answers, too, we
suppose, for Boyd, Long and the other
perjurers, hog-thieves and willing witness-
es whom Governor Holden has had sum-
moned to Washington in his efforts to
save himself and to place North Carolina
under military government.

The report submitted by the minority
will not fail to arrest the attention and
claim the approval of every fair-minded
man in the country, and we believe that
even in Congress, the Governor will be
thwarted in his new schemes of wicked-
ness against the people of his native State.
The North begins to grow tired of these in-
cessant applications upon the part of the
"truly loyal," for additional legislation in
their behalf. These people have accom-
plished all the good for the party that they
are capable of, and now their continued
appeals for assistance can be heeded only
by sacrifices at home, which must cer-
tainly prove fatal to continued supremacy
at the North. As this fact begins to be
recognized we expect that Southern loyal-
ists, like ordinary mortals, must look for
aid to the laws of the country, and for
political preferment to the ballot-box.—
The waning power of the Radical party
in Congress cannot much longer be wasted
in efforts to secure the Southern States to
their banners, but their exigencies at
home—the tariff, income tax, presidential
succession—may, the safety of the party it-
self, will now claim their most zealous at-
tention. Whatever may be the result of
the trial which the people of North Caro-
lina have instituted against Governor
Holden, we do not believe he will be suc-
cessful in his indictment which he has
preferred against the people of the State.—
He has a zealous attorney in his son, and
many willing witnesses of desperate char-
acter. A partial court sits in judgment,
but behind them are the people of the
United States, to whom there is a final ap-
peal. To this Court in November, 1872,
our people will submit their cause, should
Congress dare decide against them.

Monarchy and War.

We are not of those who believe that
wars are always unmitigated evils. At cer-
tain epochs, for certain purposes, wars
have sometimes been civilizing and have
gotten rid of some of the noblest

traits of human character, as well as to
vindicate sacred rights and principles.—
Such were the wars of Greece against Xer-
xes; the war of the Netherlands against
Spanish tyranny; the American war of
independence and the first wars of the
French Revolution. Even our own un-
successful war is not fruitless of great and
precious lessons. But countless and un-
justifiable wars are doubtless the highest
crimes against humanity and produce the
most terrible war that the earth can wit-
ness. Even God's direct visitations are
less terrible than "man's inhumanity
to man." David, offered by the Prophet
his choice between three months of war
or three days of pestilence, exclaimed in
the anguish of his soul: "Let me fall now
into the hands of the Lord, for very great
are his mercies; but let me not fall into
the hands of man."

The immense majority of wars which
have desolated the earth have been dynas-
tic wars, in which the people had no in-
terest whatever, and were driven like sheep
to the shambles to further the selfish and
ambitious views of their rulers. To go
no further back than the seventeenth cen-
tury, when the European nations began to
consolidate into the present system, nearly
every war that has taken place since was
caused by dynastic interests alone.

It is curious and interesting to recapitu-
late truly the most important of these
wars.

War of the Netherlands, lasting eighty
years, and including the great Armada
expedition against England, to force the
yoke of Philip II of Spain upon a people
of different blood, language and religion.
The "Thirty year's war," partly religious,
it is true, but due mainly to the dynastic
ambition of the Emperors of Germany;—
wars of the English Revolution, forced
upon the people by the absolutism of the
Stuarts;—wars of Louis XIV, particularly
of the Spanish succession, (1702-14),
purely for family interests;—wars of
Charles XVI, forced on by the unscrupu-
lous ambition of the Emperor of Russia,
the King of Denmark and the Elector of
Saxony;—wars of Frederic II, including
the 1st and 2d Silesian wars and the seven
year's war; partition of Poland;—wars of
Russia against Turkey;—war of
American independence, forced upon the
colonies, not by the British nation, but
by an oligarchic and dynastic interest.
The wars of the French revolution, forced
upon France by the dynastic interest of
all the European monarchs who sustained
the French dynasty against the will of
their own people. After they had been
whipped into peace and a recognition of
the Republic, came the wars of Napoleon
for the establishment of his dynasty and
the aggrandizement of his family. Then
the civil wars in Spain, covering a space
of twenty years—in the interest of various
pretenders. Wars in Portugal for the same
causes. Wars in Italy and Hungary for the
interests of the House of Hapsburg and
all its connections. War of the Crimea,
forced by the dynastic ambition of the
Czar. War in Mexico—against the will of
the French people to further the dynastic
interests of Louis Napoleon. Wars of
Schleswig-Holstein, and Austro-Prussian
war, undertaken for the consolidation
of the Napoleonic dynasty—not so much
by Napoleon himself, as by the
sympathants and courtiers who desired the
perpetuation of a regime in which they
found their profit. Though this last war
seems at the first glance to have been more
national than most others, yet it would
never have taken place had both nations
been fairly consulted. It is now fully as-
certained that the French people were de-
liberately deceived by the report of a gross
insult to their Ambassador which was man-
ufactured to inflame the popular mind,
just as Lincoln fired the Northern mind
by forcing the conflict at Sumter in 1861.

Now, casting a glance upon this bloody
catalogue, we may well ask: In those wars
which cost civilized countries incalculable
treasures and millions upon millions of
lives, how many were desired by the Na-
tions who were dragged into them? How
many would have been sanctioned or tol-
erated if the people had been consulted?
Would ever the bigoted Spaniards of the
XVIII century have marched to the des-
truction of the Netherlands? No—for
that terrible war was fought by the Span-
ish Monarchs with mercenaries bought
with the gold they squeezed from their op-
pressed people. Was it British volunteers
who tried to subjugate America? No—but
hired regulars and hapless Hessians, bought
at so much a head. Was it the desire
of the people of Europe to crush the
young Republic of France of 1792?
Was it the wish of the French nation to
send their armies to Spain and to Belgium
in 1812? Did ever the peaceful peasantry
of the Danube start of their own accord
to trample down Italian independence?
No—they have all, Germans, French,
Spaniards, Italians and British, been the
dupes and the tools of crowned brigands
and titled cut-throats, who think that na-
tions are their flocks and herds, to be
sheared and slaughtered at their will by
virtue of their so-called "Divine Right."
It is monarchy that has caused all this
hideous butchery by its irresponsible pre-
rogative of peace or war. It is time this
monstrous usurpation should cease. Most
nations will not permit their rulers to
raise taxes without their consent, and yet
they leave in those rulers' hands the pow-
er of plunging the country into wars that
may bring on utter destruction. Who
can suppose that if the right of peace or
war had been vested in the true repre-
sentatives of the nations, the world would
have seen one-fourth of the wars which
have desolated it in the last hundred
years? The name of a government mat-
ters little, it is true, and there may be
much more real freedom under a constitu-
tional monarchy than under a so-called
republic. The main point is that the na-
tion shall have in its own hands the con-
trol of its destinies. It will be an im-
mense advance in European politics, and
one which may compensate France for
much of her present sufferings, if, in
framing her new government—be it called

a republic or a monarchy—she withdraw
completely and forever from the executive
branch of the government this fearful in-
itiative of war which has caused so many
calamities. None but the people, specially
and solemnly consulted, should possess the
dread power of drawing the national
sword from its scabbard.

THE troubles in the whole country—not
merely in the South—are well worthy the
attention of Congress. And if that body
remains in session on account of a
proper appreciation of these troubles and
would cure them by wise and even-handed
legislation, their present deliberations
would doubtless be a source of much benefit
to the entire Union. But, kept together
by Executive dictation, and their legisla-
tion concocted in secret party caucuses
and conceived in partisan and sectional
bitterness, we fear, so far as the South is
concerned, that our complications will be
increased. It is natural that disorder and
violence would, to some extent, follow in
the wake of our terrible war, and the
social and civil revolution which followed.
But by far the greater part of our troubles
have arisen from the illegal and violent
legislation resorted to and the miserable
governments forced upon the Southern
States for the purpose solely of adding to
the strength of the dominant party, and
by this means, to secure a further lease
upon power.

And all the legislation so far proposed
is of the same character, only more
glaringly illegal and violent, because of
the greater necessities under which it is to
be enacted. President GRANT's waning
strength at the North inspires him and
his lackeys to fail in no effort, however
outrageous, to secure the South. He
opens anew the wounds of the war, and
would have us placed under the surveil-
lance of his soldiery, and our lives be at
the mercy of the same "loyalists" who
have already brought ruin upon our ma-
terial interests. He asks for a continuance
of the legislation—nay, an increase of its
rigors—which has turned North Carolina
over to the tender mercies of armed ne-
groes and their infamous leaders. And all
to further political schemes—to satisfy
selfish ambition.

We have said, and we repeat—the
troubles in the South do require the at-
tention of Congress. Elsewhere we publish
an account of the killing of a Judge in
Mississippi, while in the actual discharge
of his duties, by a negro ruffian. The dis-
orders in South Carolina, of which we
have formerly given meagre accounts, are
beginning to assume alarming proportions.
Negro bands, armed by the Governor,
under the pretence of calling out the
militia, are committing depredations upon
the lives and property of citizens in cer-
tain portions of that State. The people
are deterred from attention to their or-
dinary avocations, and go about in actual
danger, and patrol their streets at night
and guard the lives of their sleeping fam-
ilies at the imminent risk of their own. In
Arkansas affairs are in almost as bad a
condition.

Congress has brought about these
troubles. All are directly consequent
upon the reconstruction legislation, and
will continue just so long as these States
are governed in the interests of the dis-
reputable tools of Congress who now have
control of their affairs. Legislation which
looks only to giving more power to these
men will but add to the disorders, we care
not how stringent may be the enactments.
There is a point beyond the endurance of
humanity, and when it even ceases to be a
virtue.

The surest evidence that these troubles
arise from the effects of bad government
and bad officials is that in Virginia, North
Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, they
ceased with the restoration of good man-
agement, while in South Carolina, Mis-
sissippi, Texas and Florida, they increase
in frequency and violence the longer the
men thrown into power by the revolution
remain in charge of the State Govern-
ments. When the people of those States
are able to restore their substantial citizens to civil
authority, and the laws are executed in the
interests of order and for the security of
life and property, and not for the benefit
of plundering thieves and thieving par-
tisans, these troubles will cease, as the
causes which created them will be at an
end. The problem of Southern recon-
struction can thus be solved favorably to
the peace and prosperity of the country—
however fatal it may prove to Radicalism.

If Congress would rise above petty par-
tisan feeling, and comprehend the de-
mands of the country, we might expect
legislation equal to the present emergency.
But the time to look for such statesman-
ship that body has not come. And still
the change going on in both branches
is the most suspicious omen for the wise
adjustment of our troubles.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alleged Outrages.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE
"OUTRAGE COMMITTEE."

The Committee on Alleged Southern
Outrages made a voluminous report to the
Senate on Friday. Senators BAYARD and
BLAIR submitted their views also.

After citing the resolution under which
the committee was appointed, and referring
to the reports transmitted by the Presi-
dent in answer to the Senate resolution of
inquiry in relation to the alleged organiza-
tion of disloyal persons in North Carolina,
the minority say:

"Thus, it will appear that the resolution
under which the special committee was ap-
pointed was founded on the reports trans-
mitted as aforesaid by the President.
"Instantly upon their appointment, the
committee organized, and proceeded with-
out delay to examine witnesses, who were
apparently all ready in waiting in the city
of Washington, to wit: the son of Gov-
ernor Holden, Colonel George W. Kirk,
and Bergen, his lieutenant colonel.
"No opportunity (ever) that afforded by
its single reading in the Senate) has been
given the undersigned to inspect the re-

port of the majority, or obtain a proper
knowledge of its contents. The report
was read only once, and the committee
to the printer, by whom it has not yet
been returned.

They say further: "There can no longer
be urged the plea of military necessity.—
The flag of the nation floats in placid se-
curity in every part of the Union, and
there is no pretence of opposition in any
quarter to the peaceful operation of the
civil authority." After setting forth that
the kind of investigation pursued has
simply given an opportunity for any one
to come forward and assail the State and
people of North Carolina, by any character
of testimony and in any manner that
prejudice or animosity can suggest, the
minority continue:

"But all this is manifestly the result of
a plan 'cut and dried' by a conspiracy
formed of disappointed politicians, who
have lost the confidence of their people,
and have been driven to this course by the
most unanimous voice of a betrayed and
injured constituency. At the head of this
conspiracy plainly stands Wm. W. Holden,
the Governor of North Carolina, and now
undergoing trial by process of impeach-
ment for high treason, and gross abuse
of official power. He has, in the most
outrageous manner, and with the most
outrageous treachery, betrayed his people,
and now looks to the strong arm of the
Federal Government as the only means of
rescuing him and his followers from the
just punishment due their crimes. In fur-
therance of this scheme, the present or-
gan was instituted, and this committee
raised. The two Senators from North Caro-
lina (Abbott and Pool) have efficiently
aided it, suggesting witnesses and supply-
ing interrogatories for their examination,
and sometimes escorting them in person to
the examination of the committee. Their
is the character of these witnesses found
ready and in attendance for examination?"

"Joseph W. Holden, the son and ac-
complice of Governor Wm. Holden, heads
the list. He has been an office-holder, fat-
tening on the corruptions of his father's
administration—the editor of the present or-
gan—and even his testimony is almost en-
tirely hearsay in its nature, and inadmis-
sible in courts of justice.

"George W. Kirk, and George B. Bergen
come upon the scene; and, to the un-
derigned, there seems a strange insensibility
of the enormity of the crime, in the pro-
vision of two such witnesses to the crime
in the role of witnesses in this case. Nei-
ther of them were citizens of North Caro-
lina, but were called from abroad by Holden
as fitting instruments for his dark and bloody
intent. In violation of the constitution of
his State, he made these two strangers to
his people, and to the laws of his country,
declared two counties (Alamance and Cas-
well) in a state of insurrection, he gave the
unhappy residents over to the tender mer-
cies of these two ruffians.

"The testimony discloses their absolute
denial of having insulted or maltreated
any one, and their denial of any part
in these statements is fully proved by the
testimony of Lucian H. Murray, Mr.
Kerr, Mr. Turner, and others, who were
their prisoners." (The testimony is quoted
at length, showing various kinds of mal-
treatment and torture to extort confes-
sions, &c.) The minority proceed in
this manner to review the testimony of
William R. Albright, whom they term
"a violent, unscrupulous man," and of
James E. Boyd, upon whose sole testimony
they say the majority largely rely to justify
their in their remarkable conclusions re-
specting the testimony of society in North
Carolina. This witness, the minority say,
is a very young man, and, by his own
statement, has little or no personal knowl-
edge of the matters whereof he speaks.
They review his evidence minutely, and
characterize it as weak, corrupt, and sham-
bling.

In the same manner they impeach the
reliability of the testimony of the remain-
der of the witnesses, not one of whom, the
minority assert, testifies to facts within
his own knowledge tending to prove North
Carolina to be less safe as a place of re-
sidence than any portion of the Union ly-
ing north of her boundaries.
The minority then enter upon an exten-
sive argument to show that the disorders
which have existed in North Carolina are
attributable to the misrule of the so-called
carpet bag State officers, the unwise legis-
lation of Congress, and the machinations
of the Loyal Leagues, inciting and instig-
ating the negroes to riotousness, disaffec-
tion and lawlessness. In support of these
propositions the minority quote very largely
from the testimony of Hon. John Kerr,
ex-member of Congress from North Caro-
lina, N. A. Ramsey, and a number of other
witnesses, who were examined and cross-
examined before the committee.

The minority say that they have seen from
the above statements that there has been
no resistance to the execution of the pro-
cess of the courts, no obstructions to offi-
cers in the exercise of their functions. The
report of the majority seeks to evade the
force of this fact, thus admitting the fact
that the courts are in the hands of the
people, and that the majority of the popu-
lation is so bound together as to defeat the
ends of justice by intimidating witnesses,
packing juries, and procuring witnesses to
swear falsely in favor of the accused, if he
belongs to that order.

The reply to this is easy and simple.
The state law of the State gives to the
solicitor and the judge the power to re-
fuse to maintain their office in any place
to any other locality, at the option of the
prosecution. Every judge and every so-
licitor in the State was a Radical. There
were localities in the State in which the
Radicals predominated overwhelmingly,
and if the crime was committed where
the influence of the Radicals predominated,
conviction, it was only necessary for the
solicitor to make a motion, and the judge
would order the removal of the cause from
county to county until a satisfactory venue
was reached. It is perfectly evident from
the evidence that the process of the courts
was so evaded that the majority of the
population was so bound together as to defeat
the ends of justice by intimidating witnesses,
packing juries, and procuring witnesses to
swear falsely in favor of the accused, if he
belongs to that order.

Will the people of the North (free as
yet) see this thing done and sustain its
promoters? We hope not, we pray not.
When will the men now in power learn
of our country and the great States of the
South, that the great States of the South
are not to be governed by the same
methods as the North? Will the people of
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T. Cooke, col. sworn. I am a justice of the peace. In the Spring of '70 found a notice sticking on a post, about as follows: "Cooke, take care of your head or we will have it before you leave the county." I went to the Sheriff of the county and refused to have a warrant issued for me; he said that as I was not a legal magistrate, and therefore would not serve it. I wrote to the justice, who decided I was a justice of the peace. The dispute about the legality of the matter was owing to our township having been divided into three, when it was not entitled to be so. This is the time the notice was issued by me. Mr. Stearns was issued a warrant on the same count, and he deputed a man to serve it. I told him that I was a justice of the peace, and he deputed a man to serve it. I told him that I was a justice of the peace, and he deputed a man to serve it.

Senator James A. Graham, Jesse Gant, Col. McClister, of the House, testified to the good character of Mr. Jacob A. Long. Mr. T. Dickey called to the stand and gave substantially the same account of the conversation with Mr. Jacob A. Long, relative to the Ku Klux and Stephens as given in Mr. Long's evidence above. He joined the White Brotherhood in Graham in 1868. He lives in Caswell, is a lawyer. Never knew of the existence of the order in Caswell. Know the general reputation of Tilmann Brown and Arch Doll, colored. Both very bad.

Mr. Sparrow announced that the Managers were prepared to go on with the argument. Mr. F. Fogleman sworn: was not a member of the white brotherhood. I was a member of the constitutional union guard. I don't know the number of members in the county. I suppose some fifty, eighteen or nineteen. I was called to my place when it was commenced in the southwest portion of the county. There never was, so far as I know, an outrage committed by the Klan to which I belonged. I know of but one other Klan in the county. I heard the testimony of the White Brotherhood in the county. I was in Guilford at the time he said they were living in Alamance. This negro's character was very bad. I have heard of several persons, that were well acquainted with his character, speak of him as a bad character. I know that those men he mentioned were living in Guilford at the time he stated it was done, and not in Alamance, as he stated they were.

Mr. Boyden here stated, that so far as he now known, the testimony for respondents was closed but claimed the privilege of introducing evidence if any should have been overlooked. &c.

SENATE. EVENING SESSION. FRIDAY, March 10, 1871. The consideration of the bill to enable railroads and other corporations to purchase the stock of the State in such corporations, &c., was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday night next.

The bill to submit to a vote of the people, two thirds of each House concurring, the question of "Conventions" or "No Conventions" being the special order, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Latham briefly explained the provisions of the bill, which he said were almost identical with those of the act of February last, differing merely in two details. He said that the bill was a compromise. As that bill had been thoroughly discussed, he now moved the previous question.

Messrs. Love and Olds gave notice of amendments they proposed to offer on the third reading of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill was put upon its third reading, and he called the previous question.

Mr. Love having given notice, moved to amend the bill by inserting an additional restriction, viz: that the proposed Convention shall have no power to interfere with the provision of the present State Constitution prohibiting appropriations of money by the State to works of internal improvement, not now in progress of construction or begun, unless by a direct vote of the people.

In support of this resolution Mr. Love, while concurring with Mr. Latham that no further discussion of the question of Convention was necessary, felt constrained to state the importance of the proposed restriction to the people of the West; and he proceeded to show that the constitutional provision he desired to see perpetuated was their only hope of ever seeing their railroads West completed. He hoped the additional restriction would be put in the bill.

Mr. Allen now insisted upon the call for the previous question, a lengthened discussion being apparent. He was willing to give way to any proposition coming from the friends of the bill, but in consequence of the conduct of the opponents of the measure, they had forfeited all consideration.

The main question was then ordered—yes, 31, no 14.

Mr. Love's amendment was rejected without a division.

The yeas and nays were then called on the passage of the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Love, in explanation of his vote, said that in attempting to impose the additional restriction, he had performed his duty to his people, and as the bill did not provide for a Convention absolutely, he would vote yes.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, in explanation, stated that he was willing that the opponents of the bill should have an opportunity to offer amendments, if the Senator offering the amendment would rise in his place and pledge himself to vote for the bill, in the event of his amendment being adopted. He pledged for a response. None being given, Mr. Robbins voted yes.

The bill passed its third reading—yes 34, no 12, (over two-thirds).

Mr. Edwards moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

SENATE. SATURDAY, March 11, 1871.

Mr. Brodgen introduced a resolution relative to Sheriff collecting taxes under the act to collect railroad taxes; referred.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a resolution changing the time of election for members of Congress from the first Thursday in August, to Thursday after the first Monday in November; placed on calendar.

Mr. Allen moved to take up and consider the House bill authorizing the public Treasurer to employ counsel to defend a suit in the United States Circuit Court. Motion prevailed, and bill put on its second reading.

Pending consideration the chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the court of impeachment.

After adjournment of court Senate called to order.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of the public debt; ordered to be printed and made special order for next Wednesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, March 11, 1871.

Mr. Grayson: A resolution to encourage immigration; referred.

By Mr. Wilkerson: A resolution calling upon the Treasurer for information in regard to the unappropriated State capitation tax; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Martin: A resolution calling upon Hon. Z. B. Vance to resign his claim to a seat in the United States Senate; placed on the calendar.

[Mr. Martin said he had the highest respect for the honorable gentleman named in the resolution, and was induced to offer the resolution in justice to his constituents, &c.]

By Mr. Jordan: A bill for the appointment of Tax Collectors in Wake, Chatham, Bladen, Harnett, New Hanover, Wayne, Wilson, Yancey, Jackson and Johnston counties; referred.

By Mr. Chinn: A bill to amend chapter 137, laws 1868, relative to the sale of land after it is stopped. Twenty days after this we agreed to dissolve the order.

for offences committed during the war; referred.

By Fletcher, col. A bill for the collection of arrears of taxes in Richmond county; referred.

The bill to repeal the act to incorporate the N. C. Beneficial Association was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Withers, his resolution calling upon the Treasurer for information in regard to the unappropriated State capitation tax was taken up and adopted.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 4.

The bill to enlarge the powers of County Commissioners in relation to township lines was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Justice, was passed over.

Bill to repeal section 14 of the law concerning registration and elections was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, was laid on the table.

The resolution in favor of B. A. Howell, late sheriff of Robeson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the resolution imposing the penalty of forfeiture of per diem for the unauthorized absence of members of the House, was taken up and adopted by a vote of yeas 53, nays 12.

The bill to empower the Commissioners of Richmond county to appoint a tax collector was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill authorizing Township Boards of Trustees to build township houses, and to levy a special tax for this purpose, &c., was taken up and on motion of Mr. Maxwell was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the bill to compel Sheriffs to settle for taxes was taken up.

Mr. Stanford advocated the bill as a measure necessary to the present condition of the State.

Mr. Jordan read a statement from the Auditor, showing that there were eleven defaulting Sheriffs in the State for 1870, who yet owed a balance of \$107,580 of unsettled taxes. [Among them the Sheriff of Wake county who owes \$26,955.56 for 1870.]

Mr. Crawford occupied the floor for sometime in advocacy of the bill. He had introduced the bill because the necessities of the State demanded it, &c.

On motion of Mr. Hargrove, the bill was passed by special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

By Mr. McCauley: A bill to extend the provisions of the homestead and personal exemption law; referred.

SENATE. MONDAY, March 13, 1871.

Mr. Lehman introduced a concurrent resolution relating to the proposed Centennial anniversary celebration of American Independence on the 4th of July, 1870, at the city of Philadelphia, as follows:

Resolved, That the House concurring, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and five from the House, whose duty it shall be to communicate with the committee in Philadelphia, having the matter in charge, in order to ascertain the nature of the celebration, and to report the information to the General Assembly at its next annual session. The Governor is requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, March 13, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill to amend the act to suspend the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases was taken up and after some debate, was, on motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Jordan, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the resolution revoking all leaves of absence and requesting the speaker to recall all absentees was taken up. After some debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 52, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill for the relief of the Treasurer of the State was taken up. [The bill is to relieve the Treasurer of the State from the expense of defraying the expense of the State government, said fund to be refunded out of any moneys hereafter collected for 1871 and 72. Provides that members of the General Assembly shall not be paid out of the said school fund.]

After some debate Mr. Robinson moved to lay the bill on the table and called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained the motion to table prevailed, yeas 63, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the Convention bill reported to the Senate, was made special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

A bill making the offer of a bribe, whether accepted or not, a felony passed its several readings.

A bill to repeal the law requiring executors and administrators to file their vouchers in the Superior Court Clerk's office, was taken up and passed its several readings.

An Inauguration Season. Spring is welcome, but not its disease. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which it engenders. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would give you a dozen answers. The thousands who have tested the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparative few cases to cure. It is not a blood purifier for the cure of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, Skin Rheum, and other skin diseases, it has never yet been equalled. Sold by druggists.

A Universal Remedy. "The Broom's Broccoli" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchitis. Affecting now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been achieved by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the "Broom's Broccoli" to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Raleigh has its first Skating Reception to-night.

A Masonic Lodge has been organized in Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

Two large buildings in Jackson, in Northampton county, known as the Calvert Hotel, was recently destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Nearly everything lost. Fire accidental.

The Newborn Journal of Commerce, says: The work of rebuilding Christ Church has begun in earnest. Yesterday the workmen were engaged in pulling down the walls of the old tower, and placing the scaffolding in position.

WESTERN RAILROAD VS. A. J. JONES. The hearing of this case against Andrew Jackson Jones, for the recovery of certain State bonds issued to the Western Railroad, was commenced yesterday at Chambers before Chief Justice Pearson. J. O. Jones appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. T. C. Fuller for the defendant. L. C. Jones, President of the Western Railroad Company, and others were examined. The case will be resumed to-day.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

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2/3 536 2/3 537 2/3 538 2/3 539 2/3 540 2/3 541 2/3 542 2/3 543 2/3 544 2/3 545 2/3 546 2/3 547 2/3 548 2/3 549 2/3 550 2/3 551 2/3 552 2/3 553 2/3 554 2/3 555 2/3 556 2/3 557 2/3 558 2/3 559 2/3 560 2/3 561 2/3 562 2/3 563 2/3 564 2/3 565 2/3 566 2/3 567 2/3 568 2/3 569 2/3 570 2/3 571 2/3 572 2/3 573 2/3 574 2/3 575 2/3 576 2/3 577 2/3 578 2/3 579 2/3 580 2/3 581 2/3 582 2/3 583 2/3 584 2/3 585 2/3 586 2/3 587 2/3 588 2/3 589 2/3 590 2/3 591 2/3 592 2/3 593 2/3 594 2/3 595 2/3 596 2/3 597 2/3 598 2/3 599 2/3 600 2/3 601 2/3 602 2/3 603 2/3 604 2/3 605 2/3 606 2/3 607 2/3 608 2/3 609 2/3 610 2/3 611 2/3 612 2/3 613 2/3 614 2/3 615 2/3 616 2/3 617 2/3 618 2/3 619 2/3 620 2/3 621 2/3 622 2/3 623 2/3 624 2/3 625 2/3 626 2/3 627 2/3 628 2/3 629 2/3 630 2/3 631 2/3 632 2/3 633 2/3 634 2/3 635 2/3 636 2/3 637 2/3 638 2/3 639 2/3 640 2/3 641 2/3 642 2/3 643 2/3 644 2/3 645 2/3 646 2/3 647 2/3 648 2/3 649 2/3 650 2/3 651 2/3 652 2/3 653 2/3 654 2/3 655 2/3 656 2/3 657 2/3 658 2/3 659 2/3 660 2/3 661 2/3 662 2/3 663 2/3 664 2/3 665 2/3 666 2/3 667 2/3 668 2/3 669 2/3 670 2/3 671 2/3 672 2/3 673 2/3 674 2/3 675 2/3 676 2/3 677 2/3 678 2/3 679 2/3 680 2/3 681 2/3 682 2/3 683 2/3 684 2/3 685 2/3 686 2/3 687 2/3 688 2/3 689 2/3 690 2/3 691 2/3 692 2/3 693 2/3 694 2/3 695 2/3 696 2/3 697 2/3 698 2/3 699 2/3 700 2/3 701 2/3 702 2/3 703 2/3 704 2/3 705 2/3 706 2/3 707 2/3 708 2/3 709 2/3 710 2/3 711 2/3 712 2/3 713 2/3 714 2/3 715 2/3 716 2/3 717 2/3 718 2/3 719 2/3 720 2/3 721 2/3 722 2/3 723 2/3 724 2/3 725 2/3 726 2/3 727 2/3 728 2/3 729 2/3 730 2/3 731 2/3 732 2/3 733 2/3 734 2/3 735 2/3 736 2/3 737 2/3 738 2/3 739 2/3 740 2/3 741 2/3 742 2/3 743 2/3 744 2/3 745 2/3 746 2/3 747 2/3 748 2/3 749 2/3 750 2/3 751 2/3 752 2/3 753 2/3 754 2/3 755 2/3 756 2/3 757 2/3 758 2/3 759 2/3 760 2/3 761 2/3 762 2/3 763 2/3 764 2/3 765 2/3 766 2/3 767 2/3 768 2/3 769 2/3 770 2/3 771 2/3 772 2/3 773 2/3 774 2/3 775 2/3 776 2/3 777 2/3 778 2/3 779 2/3 780 2/3 781 2/3 782 2/3 783 2/3 784 2/3 785 2/3 786 2/3 787 2/3 788 2/3 789 2/3 790 2/3 791 2/3 792 2/3 793 2/3 794 2/3 795 2/3 796 2/3 797 2/3 798 2/3 799 2/3 800 2/3 801 2/3 802 2/3 803 2/3 804 2/3 805 2/3 806 2/3 807 2/3 808 2/3 809 2/3 810 2/3 811 2/3 812 2/3 813 2/3 814 2/3 815 2/3 816 2/3 817 2/3 818 2/3 819 2/3 820 2/3 821 2/3 822 2/3 823 2/3 824 2/3 825 2/3 826 2/3 827 2/3 828 2/3 829 2/3 830 2/3 831 2/3 832 2/3 833 2/3 834 2/3 835 2/3 836 2/3 837 2/3 838 2/3 839 2/3 840 2/3 841 2/3 842 2/3 843 2/3 844 2/3 845 2/3 846 2/3 847 2/3 848 2/3 849 2/3 850 2/3 851 2/3 852 2/3 853 2/3 854 2/3 855 2/3 856 2/3 857 2/3 858 2/3 859 2/3 860 2/3 861 2/3 862 2/3 863 2/3 864 2/3 865 2/3 866 2/3 867 2/3 868 2/3 869 2/3 870 2/3 871 2/3 872 2/3 873 2/3 874 2/3 875 2/3 876 2/3 87

3. To modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien law ;

4. To pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary for the purpose of submitting the Constitution as amended to

satisfied that, whatever may be the feelings of the Senators towards the Respondent, he will be adjudged innocent or guilty of the charges of which he stands accused by the testimony adduced upon the trial. We certainly would not have it otherwise. Yet we would have been untrue to the people of the State had we not

The appointment of these gentlemen will command the approval of the honest people of the State. Rogues will have cause to fear their investigations.

parties came to me and were afraid to prefer charges, but I, as magistrate, advised a great many to drop the matter. I had a good many conferences with the Governor relative to the state of affairs in Alamance. I told him a good many outrages had been committed, that the Republicans were afraid for their lives, and wanted protection from him. He promised

the day of the election. I had given him the paper before that. Just after he voted, Bergen went up to him and arrested him. Stockard produced the paper. Berg read it and tore it up. They then came to me, and Bergen told me I must not give such papers; it was none of my business. He was lieutenant colonel, and I must not interfere with his business. He would re-

The oath I took did not require me to do anything in resistance to the State.

side of the envelope was written "Come to Raleigh and report to Mr. Boyden." The telegram was addressed to "William A. Long." He said his name was John William Archibald Long, but after going to Alabama he was afraid an effort might be made to have him brought back to North Carolina, and he did not want to come, so he concluded to drop the "John" and just go by the name of "William A. Long."